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OXFORD OBSERVER

Vol. IV.

NORWAY, (Maine,) THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1828.

No. 190.

MISCELLANY.

A BRIEF ACCOUNT OF THE EXECUTION

OF THE SIX MILITIA MEN.

As we may soon expect to have the official documents in relation to the Six Militia Men, arrested, tried, and put to death, under the orders of General Andrew Jackson, this may not be an improper time to give to the public some of the particulars of their execution, as we have them from "AN EYE WITNESS," who appeals to Col. Russell, for the truth of every word he relates.

Harris was a Baptist preacher with a large family. He had hired him as a substitute for three months. This was the case with most of them. They were ignorant men, but obstinate in what they believed right, and what they had been told by their officers was right. They were all sure they could not be kept beyond three months, and they gave up their muskets, and had provisions dealt out to them, from the public stores, before they left the camp. This confirmed their convictions that they were right and doing what was lawful.

Col. Russell commanded at the execution. The Militia men were brought to the place in a large wagon. The military dispositions being made, Col. Russell rode up to the wagon ordered the men to descend. Harris was the only one who betrayed feminine weakness. The awfulness of the occasion; his wife and nine children; the parting with his son; and the fear of a quickly approaching ignominious death! quite overcame him, and he sunk in unmixed grief. No feeling of military pride could brace him up.

Col. Russell, doubtless, felt as a man, but he felt also for the pride of the army, and desired to animate the men with fortitude. "You are about to die, said he, by the sentence of a Court Martial—die like men; like soldiers. You have been brave in the field—you have fought well—do no discredit to your country, or dishonor to the army, or yourselves, by any unmixed tears. Meet your fate with courage."

Harris attempted to make some apology for his conduct, but while he spoke, he wept bitterly. The fear of death, the idea that he should never again behold his wife and little ones, and his son weeping near him, had taken such entire possession of his mind that it was impossible he should rally.

Lewis, the gallant Lewis, said in a clear and manly tone, "Colonel, I have served my country well. I love it dearly, and would, if I could, serve it longer, and better. I have fought bravely—you know I have, and there I have a right to say so myself. I would not wish to die in this way"—here his voice faltered, and he passed the back of his right hand over his eyes—"I did not expect it: But, I am now as firm as I have been in battle, and you shall see that I will die as becomes a soldier. You know that I am a brave man." "Yes, Lewis, said the Colonel, you have always behaved like a brave man." Other sentences were uttered, other declarations were made, and other words of comfort spoken, but they were lost on me; my attention, says an Eye Witness, being chiefly directed to Lewis.

Six coffins were ranged as directed, and on each of them knelt one of our condemned American Militia Men—such a sight was never seen before! I trust in God it will never be seen again! Six soldiers were detailed and drawn up to fire at each man. What an awful duty! Their white caps were drawn over the faces of the unhappy men. Harris evidently trembled, and I could almost persuade myself that the heart of Lewis was enlarged, and that his bosom rose with manly courage to meet death. The fatal word was given and all fell!

As we approached; the scene of blood and carnage, Lewis gave signs of life—the rest were all dead—he crawled upon his coffin. After the lapse of a few minutes he said—I give his very words—"Colonel"—the Colonel was close to him—"Colonel, I am not killed, but I am severely cut and mangled." His body was now examined and it was found that but four balls had wounded him. "Colonel, said he did I behave well?" "Yes, Lewis" said the Colonel in the kindest voice—"like a man." "Well, Sir, said he, have I not atoned for this offence? Shall I not live?" The Colonel was much agitated, and gave orders that the surgeon should, if possible, preserve his life. They did all that skill and humanity could do—it was all of no avail. Poor Lewis expressed a great desire to live—"not" said he, "at one time, "that I fear death, but I would repent me of some sins, and I

"desire to live yet a little longer in the world." He suffered inconceivable agony, from his wounds, and died on the fourth day.

Many a soldier has wept over his grave. He was a brave man and much beloved. He suffered twenty deaths, I have seen the big drops chase each other down his forehead with pain and anguish. There was much sensibility and sympathy throughout the camp. I would not have, unjustly and unnecessarily, signed this death warrant for all the wealth of all the Indies. The soldiers detailed to shoot Lewis had, from strong feeling of sympathy, or mistaken humanity, failed to shoot him—but four balls had entered his body.

"An Eye Witness, appeals to Col. Russell, who he thinks now lives in Alabama, for the perfect truth of this sketch. He does not fear but the Colonel will keenly recollect and faithfully depict the horrors of the day on which six Americans were shot to death under his command—but not by his orders.

The order bears the date the very day after General Jackson returned in triumph to New-Orleans, and the day before he joyfully went, under triumphal arches, to the Temple of the living God; who says the historian, "they crowned their adored General with laurels." The order for the execution of these six unhappy men bears date January 22, 1815. His crown of laurels had not yet withered, when blood, the life's blood of his countrymen, of his fellow soldiers, flowed plentifully by his order. May that order and its consequences, sink deep into the hearts of the American people and steel them against him who had no flesh in his obdurate heart; who did not feel for Man; in the midst of Joy and Revelry, almost in the more immediate presence of his Creator, who issued the fatal order to put his creatures to death, and to make their wives and children, widows and orphans.

MORE RAZOR STRAPS.

If the following story (which we take to be a very pretty illustration of the practice that prevails in one country among our great men, of giving—when they give nothing else—a letter of recommendation, a puff, or a certificate in exchange for visit, a book, or a jug of liquid blacking, a razor strap, or a box of itch ointment or lip salve) be not true, we hope it will not be contradicted. It is really too good a thing to be spoilt by a special plea.

A Yankee schoolmaster having tired his patrons out in a country village, was packed off before the end of his term, with no money in his pocket, but with a recommendation which they gave him out of charity. He journeyed to Newburyport (as the story goes) and showing his recommendation, undertook there to teach a tribe of young ideas how to shoot, for five hundred dollars a year—at the end of the first year, if he was likely to have seven hundred instead of five, and be engaged for another year.

At the end of the year, of course, they did not like him (who would if two hundred dollars were to be paid for it?)—Our Yankee was dreadfully distressed, all his prospects in life were destroyed; and so to make all smooth, instead of splitting the difference, they gave him

certificate of good behaviour, accompanied with a hearty acknowledgment of their entire satisfaction with his procedure, &c. & c. & c. as a teacher.—"Very well," said the yankee, as soon as he had secured the paper. "And now, gentlemen, as I have your own acknowledgment of my worth in this behalf, I'll trouble you for them are two hundred dollars." They were obliged to shell out—and our yankee removed to Boston, where with his cash and his recommendation, he was soon at the head of another school. Prisoners at the bar, what say you—guilty or not guilty?—Ye ole.

Singular custom among the Chinese.

When the girl is old enough to be married, they put her into the hands of a woman, who for the term of eight days together employs her in the most laborious task, feeds her very ill; and scarcely gives her a moment's rest. By her manner of hearing this trial, they judge if she is laborious, and otherwise calculated to take care of a family. At the expiration of this term, they cut off her hair, deck her out with all the ornaments that the sex are so fond of, and declare her marriageable. It is deemed criminal for a young woman to keep company with a man, before she has passed through this trial, or at least she must do it very privately to escape punishment.

Blame no man for what he cannot help. We must not expect of the dial to tell us the hour after the sun is set.

LATE OMISSIONS.

The Philadelphia Gazette, Lancaster Journal, and Bedford Gazette, federal papers which support Gen. Jackson, feel great indignation at the abuse of federalists in the address of the Harrisburgh democratic administration convention; but bear very complacently the slogan against federalism in the address of the Jackson democratic convention, subsequently held at the same place.—On what principle they make the distinction, we cannot conceive.

The Philadelphia Gazette, Lancaster Journal, and Bedford Gazette, federal

al amount falling in rain and snow, in this country.

The number of deaths in New-York in the year 1827, was 5,181, viz. 1536 men, 991 women, 1457 boys and 1197 girls. The deaths by consumption were 629, dropsy in the head 235, dysentery 199, drowned 68, interpernace 72, small pox 149, measles 172, typhus fever 96, bilious fever 16, bilious remittent 18, fever 132, intermittent 20, remittent 43, &c. The excess over the number of deaths in 1826, is 208.

DEATHS FROM BURNING CHARCOAL.

Two colored persons, man and wife, by the name of Williams, were found dead in their bed, at the house of a Mr. Heath in East-Hartford, on Thursday morning last, previous to their retiring to bed, they placed a kettle of burning charcoal in the room in which there was no fire-place, which was undoubtedly the cause of their death.

Hart. Mercury.

In Montreal, a man named Buzinal recently attempted to stop a horse which was at full speed; but missing his aim at the horse's head, the shaft of the vehicle struck his breast, penetrated nearly through his body, and killed him.

A Mrs. Richardson, of Springport, Cayuga County, N. Y. committed suicide by hanging herself, on Friday the 28th ult. The Auburn Patriot says no reason can be assigned as the probable inducement for the commission of this rash

Does that promise, partially performed as it has been, constitute a stronger obligation upon this Government, than the contract with the soldier for his monthly pay? Was it not an inducement, in either case, held out by the Government for the performance of the same service, and does it weaken the obligation in the one case that it was for the payment of wages, or does it strengthen it in the other, that the inducement was in the form of pension? If the services of the one class could not have been secured without the promise of half pay for life, could the equally important services of the other class have been secured without the promise of monthly pay?

Who ever did or ever will discriminate between the validity of the contract in the one case and the other? It has not been complied with in either; it is binding equally in both. And why separate them? Why, be the form of the contract what it may, pay the officer for similar services, in the same cause and at the same period, to the full extent of principal and interest, while the soldier is denied even the principal?

The former, by resignation, could leave the service at pleasure. Not so with the latter. However great his sufferings, however worthless the currency with which he was paid, however miserably he might be clothed or fed, martial law compelled the performance of the full term of his enlistment. The country held him to the contract on his part. Has it ever been performed

Mr. Parris was followed by Messrs. Smith, of Md., Van Buren, Ruggles, Harrison, Woodbury, and Chambers; which will be given as soon as the reporter can prepare them from his notes.

The Senate then adjourned.

DOMESTIC.

FROM THE AMERICAN ADVOCATE.
DRAWING THE LINE.

The Eastern Argus and its auxiliary papers have taken a stand against the late Adams Convention in Portland, and, disregarding the expression of the people's will manifested at that meeting, have denounced the Republicans of this State who favor the re-election of Mr. Adams, with a vindictiveness and a disregard of truth and propriety, which must give pain to all honorable men who read those papers. The Argus has named with exultation five or six respectable gentlemen who formerly acted with the federal party, and who are asserted to have been present at the meeting; and with a logic peculiar to itself and its coadjutors, the meeting is therupon pronounced to have been a "grand federal caucus." How absurd and farcical! The period has not yet come when the Republicans will weakly be frightened from their high purpose by being called names—by papers, too, which, whatever might formerly have been the respectability and influence of one of them, have not now the confidence of any intelligent and unprejudiced elector in this State. The Republicans of Maine, acting on the principles which have always constituted their creed, decided originally in favor of John Quincy Adams; for him they gave their votes at the last election; and for him they will vote again at the next election. They gave their votes for Mr. Adams, in preference to the patriot and statesman, William H. Crawford, and the eloquent orator, Henry Clay; and they certainly will not now desert Mr. Adams to vote for a man as much inferior to either Mr. Crawford or Mr. Clay, in all the necessary qualifications for a high civil office, as military talent is always inferior to statesmanlike abilities & experience. The Argus and the few who follow it may place themselves in opposition to the great body of the Republicans of the State, and if it suits them may open the flood-gates of abuse upon all who come in their way, may nickname them "federalists" &c., and affect to be themselves the only true Republicans; but the people, who penetrate the hollowness of their pretensions, will not be deceived by them. If they draw a line, they may blame none but themselves, if they find themselves on the wrong side of it. If they place a gulf between themselves and the Republican majority, let them look that it do not become impassable. Difference of opinion on political subjects, and especially with regard to the qualifications of two candidates for the Presidency, is but a slight thing. Full, free, and fearless discussion of all such matters is to be invited, rather than to be deprecated, under our republican form of government. But when a minority of the great Republican party, seceding from its ranks, undertake to denounce the majority as heretics, and infidels, and seize every opportunity to overwhelm them with abuse, a more than common crisis has arrived; and it may happen that the majority, having the power to visit the offences of these men on their heads with ten fold vengeance, may choose to exercise that power in some small measure, if not according to the deserts of the offenders. We repeat, that the honest preference of any man or men for Mr. Jackson is not made a subject of complaint. A free citizen of this State has a perfect right to vote for George Kremer or Estwick Evans for the Presidency, and to advocate his claims with such arguments as he may conceive to be fair and conclusive. But if this man or these men, desiring to trust their cause on its own merits, should cry up Mr. Kremer or Mr. Evans as the "republican candidate," and abuse all their opponents as aristocrats and antirepublicans, making use of sophistry and invective to supply the want of reason and justice in their cause, would they not deserve to be made to feel their insignificance and want of power? The idea that Andrew Jackson is the republican candidate for the Presidency is not in the least degree more rational than it would be to uphold one of the respectable gentlemen above named as such. Which of the candidates will be likely to fill the office the most to the honor and profit of the nation? Which of them is "honest, capable, and a friend to the constitution?" He is the republican candidate. He will be supported by the enlightened, intelligent, and discerning men in the community; the men who have no political object in view, and who, in casting their votes have a single eye to the good of the country; And who shall say that these are not the best republicans? If not, where shall we look for republicans? It matters not to the republicans who have formed their judgment long ago after a candid and deliberate review of the whole ground, that some of their former political opponents are favorably disposed towards Mr. Adams. Having the deepest conviction that their own preference is well-grounded, it is not of the least moment to them whether the federalists are with them or are opposed to them

That circumstance can have no weight in the decisions of well-balanced minds. And intelligent men of either of the former parties can have no objection to unite with those they once opposed in effecting a laudable and patriotic purpose. The Administration meeting at Portland was intended to combine the strength of the friends of Mr. Adams, lest designing and intriguing men should by false pretences succeed in procuring the election of one or more Jackson Electors. How far this object was attained we do not say; but this we do say, that however often and confidently the Argus and its satellites may assert that Mr. Jackson is the democratic candidate, the people of this state will in time convince them of their error.

REBELLION IN THE CAMP.—The Reformed Baptist Association, of North Carolina composed of 38 churches, have solemnly resolved that Missionary societies, Tract societies, Bible societies, and Theological seminaries, are entirely inconsistent with religion—and that they will steadily oppose them as they will all schemes for begging money for their support. This resolution has been adopted after a full and separate deliberation on the subject, by each of these thirty eight Churches. They have also published a very able circular on the subject. [Western Tiller.]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.

POLITICS OF THE DAY.—It is a subjects of no little gratification to learn from those States hitherto deemed doubtful, that the truth and the light begin to prevail against the prejudices which have infected the public mind, and the misrepresentations which have influenced the public opinion. In no part of the country is this operation going on so certainly as in the State of Pennsylvania. We have before us several letters from the interior and sound parts of the State, which leave no reason to doubt the vote of that State being given to Mr. Adams for President, and to Mr. Rush for Vice-President.—Nat. Int.

The following circumstance has been reported to us, as having occurred in the parish of Cape St. Ignac, about 14 leagues from this city. On the night of Monday last, a bear entered the pigsty of one of the inhabitants of that parish, and strangled two large hogs; the farmer hearing the disturbance repaired to the sty, and finding Bruin still there, shut the door and made him a prisoner securely, as he thought, with the intention of inflicting mortal punishment when day-light should return. He was for some time disappointed, as the prisoner had broken sty and unceremoniously decamped; but, like other hardened offenders, did not avail himself of the Allied Powers, before the last despatches came away. The departure of the Ambassadors was deferred no longer than until the result of the Divan was known, which was to be held about the 29th; but making all allowance at uncertainty in Turkish affairs, it is only fair to state that no hope existed of a favorable issue to the deliberations of the Council. We shall be surprised if the late account of Mr. Canning were dispatched by the host of assailants now arrayed in arms against him.

Quebec Mer.

MR. JEFFERSON'S MANUSCRIPTS.—From the Charlottesville Herald we learn that the manuscripts of Mr. Jefferson are to be published in a short time. The work is to comprise three octavo volumes, of about 500 pages each, and will be accompanied by a portrait of the author, and a facsimile of the original draft of the Declaration of Independence.

Flowers are blooming at Norfolk. Among them, is one of that kind called *The Fair Maid of February*, known to botanists as the *Iris*, which in that place does not usually expand until March.

CENSUS.—The Middletown, (Conn.) Gazette mentions, that in cutting an elephant's tusk at a comb factory in that city, a few days since, two iron bullets were found imbedded in it—the surface of the tusk being perfectly smooth.

FEMALE MASON.—The Frederick, Md. Advertiser, announces that on Wednesday last, a Mrs. Chalmers intended to deliver a Masonic Oration composed by herself; and besides all this, the lady promises "to disclose the whole secrets of masonry."

WHAT NEXT?—A Convention of the Baptist Society at LeRoy, N. Y. consisting of Delegates from 19 churches, have resolved to request all Free Masons belonging to their churches to renounce publicly all communion with the order; and to excommunicate such as do not comply within a reasonable time.

The Legislature of Maryland have passed a resolution requesting the Senators and Representatives of that state in Congress, "to give every aid and support to the claims of the surviving officers and soldiers of the Revolution, now before the National Legislature, rendering to said surviving officers and to said soldiers respectively, the measure of justice to which they may be entitled."

The WEATHER.—From extracts of a diary kept by an old gentleman, in Philadelphia, it appears that the winter of 1802 very much resembled the present one. More snow fell towards the end of February and in March, than during all the previous season.

MURDER.—Robert Carlyle, a native of Kentucky, a negro drover, was murder-

ed at Washington, Penn, on the 1st instant by a negro slave, with whom he was proceeding towards Wheeling, Virginia. The negro was handcuffed, and gave the first intimation of the death of his master, stating that he was set upon by three men, early that morning and killed. The wounds appeared to have been inflicted by a club or a stone.

FOREIGN.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

By the Amethyst, Captain Howes, which arrived at this port yesterday, from Liverpool, papers of that place to the 28th, and London to the 26th December are received. The Amethyst came down from Liverpool in a very dense fog, in company with about three hundred sail of vessels.

Active preparations were making at Devonport fit out for the Mediterranean, the Erebus bomb vessel. Orders had also been issued to get in readiness three line-of-battle ships—the Britannia, 120; the Ocean and Windsor Castle, 74's—which "signs" afford a commentary on the existing negotiations in the East, of no very pacific nature; and render it not improbable that the English Government may deem it necessary to follow up the affair of Navarino by an attack on Constantinople. Still these movements are not regarded as altogether conclusive on the question of war; as, before the final determination of the Sultan and his Divan is known, the Government may think it good policy to display an overwhelming force in the Mediterranean; thereby hoping to intimidate the Power which they have provoked.

It is said that many of the more religious of the Jews are looking with peculiar earnestness towards the present aspect of affairs, both in Greece and Turkey, in a persuasion that the time is not far distant, when those who have most scorned and persecuted them will meet with retribution, and the Jewish family be again gathered into one nation, in which their ancient theocratic Government will be restored.

Information of the affair at Navarino, reached the ambassadors at Constantinople on the 28th October, but remained unknown to the Porte and the Public for several days.

The ambassadors had a conference of five hours with the Reis Effendi on the 23rd November, but the result was not immediately made known. The embargo at Constantinople had been removed eight days previous.—American Trav.

London, Dec. 26.

We ought to have mentioned yesterday, that there is, we fear, no doubt of the embargo at Constantinople having been reimposed upon the merchantmen of the Allied Powers, before the last despatches came away. The departure of the Ambassadors was deferred no longer than until the result of the Divan was known, which was to be held about the 29th; but making all allowance at uncertainty in Turkish affairs, it is only fair to state that no hope existed of a favorable issue to the deliberations of the Council. We shall be surprised if the late account of Mr. Canning were dispatched by the host of assailants now arrayed in arms against him.

Quebec Mer.

Mr. Canning and Count Guilleminot (two of the ambassadors) were with the fleet, waiting for instructions from their courts.

The editor of the Bulletin compiled the following for his paper of last evening:

At the last dates, Ibrahim Pacha was engaged at Navarino in repairing the wreck of his fleet. The remnant of the Turco-Egyptian fleet has been directed by the allied Admirals, to proceed either to Constantinople or Alexandria.

TWENTIETH CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

IN SENATE.

TUESDAY, Feb. 5.

Mr. King presented resolutions of the Legislature of Alabama, instructing the Senators and requesting the Representatives from that State, in Congress, to endeavor to procure such amendment of the Constitution as will provide for the election of the President and Vice President of the United States, by a direct vote of the people, and prevent the election from devolving on the House of Representatives in any event. Provided such amendment can be obtained without changing the present scale of voting for those officers between the several States of the Union. Laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

TUESDAY, Feb. 7.

Mr. Smith, of Md. presented the memorial of sundry merchants of the City of Baltimore, engaged in the trade to the Pacific ocean, praying that a duty may be imposed on imported sheeting copper. Referred to the Committee on Manufactures.

The following resolution, submitted yesterday by Mr. Smith, of Md. was considered and agreed to.

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Senate, cause to be printed and bound, six hundred copies of the annual Reports of the Secretary of the Treasury, including the Reports of Mr. Hamilton, and to cause an Index to be prepared for the same; and that the expense thereof, be paid out of the contingent fund.

The following bills were read the third time, and passed:

The bill in addition to an act, entitled "An act concerning discriminating duties on tonnage and imposts—and the bill making an appropriation for the support of the Revolutionary and other pensioners of the United States.

The bill for allowing and distributing prize money, for the capture and destruction of the frigate Philadelphia, to Susan Decatur and others, was taken up; the motion to fill the first blank with \$10,000 still pending.

FRIDAY, Feb. 8.

The bill to compensate Mrs. Susan Decatur, widow of the late Com. Decatur, and others, for the capture and destruction of the frigate Philadelphia, was taken up and ordered to be engrossed, ayes 32—nays 13.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MOSDAY, Feb. 4.

A number of petitions and memorials were presented by the following gentlemen: Messrs. Ripley, Healy, Harvey, Whipple, Gorham, and Varnum.

Mr. Pearce offered a petition from the citizens of Newport, R. I. relative to the tariff. Some objections being made to print it;

Mr. Burgess rose and asked, with some degree of astonishment, why this disrepect should be offered to the citizens of Newport?

Mr. Randolph rose: When I was first a member of this House, and many years after, memorials were not printed at all, except at the expense of the memorialists.

The question was put to lay it on the table and carried—the question on the printing still remaining.

Mr. Randolph said, the practice of printing every thing, had grown out of the circumstance of having public printers to the House.

Mr. Pearce made some remarks on the subject of the patronage of the government printing. He said there was not more than ten or fifteen lines in the memorial. It was a petition shewing why Congress should not increase the duties on the subjects therein mentioned. He asked why this distinction now should be made to his constituents? Printing had been extended to others in like cases.

The motion for printing was then put, and carried.

TUESDAY, Feb. 7.

Mr. Cambreleng, moved the following resolution, which was read and laid on the table, viz.:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to furnish this House with a statement of the net revenue collected annually, from the year 1790 to 1826, inclusive, on each of the following articles; viz: Hammered and rolled bar-iron, wool, hemp, flax sail-cloth, molasses, foreign distilled spirits, cotton manufactures, and woolen manufactures; and of the revenue which accrued on each of the said articles during the year 1827.

On motion of Mr. Sprague, it was

Resolved, That the Committee on Roads and Canals be instructed to inquire into the expediency of constructing a road from the head waters or branches of the Kennebec river, in Maine, to the boundary line of that State, and in a direction towards the city of Quebec.

LEGISLATURE OF MAINE.

IN SENATE.

MOSDAY, Feb. 4.

The Joint Standing Committee on Parishes &c. to whom was referred the Petition of Isaac Ilsley and others, have had the same under consideration, and ask leave to submit the following

REPORT.

The petitioners, with others were incorporated by the last Legislature, for the Religious, Moral and Professional Instruction of Seamen. The object of this association appears to have been favorably regarded by the public, and about \$1,000 have been subscribed and paid in furtherance of the general designs of the Institution. Encouraged by these favorable indications, the Trustees have purchased real estate near one of the principle wharves in Portland, and commenced the erection of a suitable building to contain a Chapel, School-room, and other necessary apartments, extending their plan so far as to include the instruction of American Seamen gratuitously, in all the branches of common learning, and in navigation and the elements of practical seamanship. In this state of their progress, they have applied for Legislative aid—urging their application before the committee on the same ground on which the public patronage has been granted to other literary institutions.

The importance of the object is shewn by the fact that the amount of tonnage of shipping belonging to the district of Portland and Falmouth employed in foreign trade, coasting and fisheries is 52,771 tons; that the tonnage entered from foreign ports during the past year is 28,298 tons; that the number of seamen employed is 3,166; that protections were issued the past year to 418 seamen, of whom 202 were under 21 years of age, most of whom were from the country. Many also who are employed in the fisheries in the summer resort to this port for winter voyages; and most of this class of men engage in that employment at an early period of life, without the means of even a common education, for which they are not fit to be employed.

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Senate, cause to be printed and bound, six hundred copies of the annual Reports of the Secretary of the Treasury, including the Reports of Mr. Hamilton, and to cause an Index to be prepared for the same; and that the expense thereof, be paid out of the contingent fund.

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their lives are spent before the mast, & wages barely sufficient for their common support. Of the number thus employed probably more than half make three voyages a year, and are on shore from one to four months—this class is composed of men coming from all parts of the State, and to whom the benefits of a free school for seamen would be of equal utility.

Your Committee are impressed with the importance of having something done for this hitherto neglected but valuable class of our citizens; and with the fact that from their peculiarity of the habits and mode of life our present public schools and seminaries are of no practical advantage to them. It is only from schools planned and conducted with particular reference to the peculiar character of this class of men that any reasonable progress can be expected in qualifying them for stations of trust, respectability and usefulness. And such your committee consider the present institution, and believe that its claims on the public patronage are at least as strong as those of any other literary institution.

JOEL MILLER, Chairman.
House of Representatives, Feb. 9, 1828.

Ordered, That the foregoing Report be published in all the newspapers that publish the Laws of the State.

Extract from the Journal:

Attest, JAMES L. CHILD, Clerk.

MOSDAY, Feb. 11.

Petitions of Selectmen of Hollis; of Wm. R. Miller; and remonstrance of Paul Welsh and als; and of In

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LLER, Chairman.
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the Journal:

L. CHILD, Clerk.

MONDAY, Feb. 11.
men of Hollis; ot
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Grover, a message
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; and also upon
Old Town Bridge

act, entitled "An

Proprietors of the
in Farmington; the
Proprietors of the
Way; Bill to set
from Westbrook and
to incorporate the
severally passed

the Proprietors of

of Township No.

county of Penob-
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ally passed.

TUESDAY, Feb. 12.

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Resolve to en-

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EDNESDAY, Feb. 13.

The Portland Mu-

Company passed to

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THURSDAY, Feb. 14.

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House.

REPRESENTATIVES.

FRIDAY, Feb. 15.

was granted on the

el Noyes and als;

Jury Hobbs and als;

ourne and als.

M. Smith and als;

alm Cole and als;

wood; and of James

; were read at

benefit of Waterville,

and Resolved in aid

FRIDAY, Feb. 15.

critics fees was read

Messrs. Maynard

newspaper dictation.

of Gardiner Lyceum were passed to be
engrossed.

Resolve in favor of certain Academies
in the county of York was laid on the
table by Mr. Smith, of Newfield, and
read a first and second time and ordered
to lie on the table until Monday next.

Resolve providing for the choice of
Electors of President and Vice Presi-
dent was read a second time and passed
to be engrossed in concurrence with the
Senate.

MONDAY, Feb. 11.
The Resolve granting \$500 to each
of the Academies of South-Berwick, Sa-
co, and Limerick, to be expended for
the tuition of indigent scholars, which
was laid on the table by Mr. Smith of
Newfield, on Saturday last, and assigned
for consideration to-day, was called up,
and Mr. Leach of Raymond moved an
indefinite postponement, which prevail-
ed. Yeas 61—Nays 45.

TUESDAY, Feb. 12.
Resolve to encourage and aid the pub-
lication of a statistical view and map of
the State; and a Resolve providing for
the choice of Electors of President and
Vice-President of the United States,
were finally passed, and sent up for con-
currence.

Bill giving a lien to ship-carpenters
and others on vessels; Bill to incorpo-
rate the Penobscot Mill Dam Corpora-
tion; Bill additional to an act to incor-
porate the Proprietors of Kittery Point
Bridge; Bill additional to the several
acts defining the general powers and du-
ties of Manufacturing Corporations—
Bill to incorporate the Bangor Mechanic
Association; Bill to authorize the
Proprietors of the Brunswick Tontine
Hotel, were severally passed to be enacted.

Ordered, That the Joint Committee
on the Militia and Military Affairs be di-
rected to inquire into the expediency
of exempting by law, the non-com-
missioned officers and privates of the mil-
itia who actually perform military duty,
from paying a poll for the support of
government.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 13.
The House reconsidered their vote,
refusing a final passage to the engrossed
Resolve for the benefit of Waterville
College, and also the vote passing the
Resolve to be engrossed.—The House
then amended the Resolve so as to grant
three thousand dollars only to said Col-
lege, payable annually, the first pay-
ment to be made on the first day of A-
pril next—and passed the Resolve to be
engrossed as amended.

THURSDAY, Feb. 14.
The Report of the Committee on the
subject of the North-Eastern Boundary
was taken up, and a debate thereon en-
sued, in which Messrs. Evans of Gardi-
ner, Deane of Ellsworth, Emerson of
Portland, and Smith of Nobleborough,
took part.

SATURDAY, Feb. 16.
Petition of Erastus Foote was read
and referred in concurrence with the
Senate.

Ordered that the committee on Litera-
ture be directed to inquire into the
expediency of making an additional
appropriation for the education of the
Deaf and Dumb in this State.

Mr. Swan of P. moved a reconsideration
of the vote of yesterday, postponing the
Resolve to aid the Inhabitants of Frye-
burg, and the House assented Monday
next at 10 o'clock to consider the motion.

THE OBSERVER.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1828

ELECTORS.

By reference to our Legislative Jour-
nal, it will be seen, that the law designat-
ing the mode of choosing Electors of
President and Vice-President, has final-
ly passed. We understand the bill to
provide for two Electors by general
ticket, and the remainder by Congres-
sional Districts.

This is as it should be. The congres-
sional districts were formed before the
days of Jacksonism, and there can be
no question but they contain large ma-
jorities of sterlings Republicans. Gener-
al Jackson is welcome to every vote he
can fairly get in this State. We would
suggest to the Republicans of Oxford
congressional district, the propriety of
an early interchange of sentiment on
the Presidential question—AN OPEN
AND DECIDED FRIEND of the Ad-
ministration should be designated as can-
didate for Elector. When we say that
Oxford has nothing to fear, we do not
mean to say, that she ought, in my res-
pect, to relax her efforts—we know
all well the activity of the nest in the
center. We know that every thing will
be done, that deception can do to defeat
the good cause.

How long the understanding of the
people is to be thus perverted, it is im-
possible to predict. So long, perhaps,
as the seat of government remains where
it is. If the real republicans would es-
cape from this thraldom, they must shun
the intrigues of the capital. It is of the
utmost importance that the members on
the part of our friends on the time and
place of meeting, for the purpose of se-
lecting a candidate for Elector, as well
as those steps necessary to be pursued
to secure an united and efficient
vote among the voters.

We merely throw out hints; we mean
not to dictate—the people are comp-
elled to manage their own concerns with
newspaper dictation.

MORNING COURIER.

This paper, which has been publish-
ed in New-York City for about nine
months past, has recently been enlarged.
It is now the largest daily paper which
is published in the world, and although
it is what we generally understand a
Jackson paper, yet it is a valuable paper
for news, and is also very candid in poli-
tics, so much so, that the *genuine*, gen-
erally, in this State, are not recognized
by it as co-workers in the same cause.
The *Courier* is also published tri-weekly,
at the moderate price of five dollars per
year. For any gentleman who wishes a
paper of this kind, we should certainly
recommend the *Morning Courier*.

LAND AGENT'S REPORT.

It will be recollectcd by some of our
readers, that we expressed ourselves
last year, in language which could not be
misunderstood, that we did not fully ap-
prove of the management in the sales
of Public Lands by GEN. IRISH. We gave

some attention to his *Report*, and by

some information which we received
from good authority, we were led to
conclude, that under such management,
our lands would yield but a small profit

to the State. GEN. IRISH has again made
his report to the Legislature, and we
now think that we were nearly correct
in our opinion last year. But be that as

it may, some person has made "Re-
marks upon the two last Reports," who,

we have no doubt, understand his sub-
ject, and has sent them forth from the

press. From the appearance of the

type, workmanship, &c. we guess they

were printed in Bangor at the office of

the *Eastern Republican*. A paper of the

genuine stamp—from which press, we

are assured by the Editor, nothing but

pure Democratic principles are dissemi-
nated, so that there must be some

ground to our conjectures at least. We

therefore hope the people will examine

into this subject, and if these charges

are correct and substantiated, dismiss

GEN. IRISH from his further attendance

in the Land office, but if, on ex-
amination, they are not, we earnestly hope

that the public will not think the *Eastern*

Republican, any the less liable to tell

the truth, merely, by using the type to

print a libellous pamphlet.

SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.

The appropriation bill for the erection of
public buildings has passed the Legislature
by a very large majority. Other things being
equal the people in this part of the State
would have preferred that the Government
should remain at Portland; but Portland has
become of late the scene of so much secret
management, and certain individuals with
their *pros* and *their salaries*, have exerted so
much influence in the Halls of Legislation,
that we have not only become reconciled,
but even pleased with the prospect of the re-
moval of the Government to a place where if
the *master spirits* must interfere, they will be
subjected to the expense of their board, and
occasionally to answer the question, *for what
intent art thou come here?*

They cannot give suppers, and prowl about

boarding houses, and lurk in the lobbies of

the State House, without being pointed at.—

Let us not be mistaken. We mean no re-
proach to the town of Portland. They have
done honorably in providing for the State.

We could wish them more influence than they

have. The management of which we speak,

is as sincerely detested by a large majority

of the town of Portland as it is by a large ma-
jority of the State.

In connection with this article, and as a fur-
ther illustration of our ideas, we make the

following extract from a writer in the Kenne-
bunk Journal, over the signature of a "A Re-
publican."

We predicted what has in fact hap-
pened, that the Jackson leaders, would
organize the Legislature and elect their
own men for President of the Senate,
Speaker of the House, Councillors, &c.
The republican party must be united
and act together, and the next co-
cert must be to select an electoral ticket
extensibly *express*, but in reality

to have been caused by the bursting of

a blood vessel upon the heart. By this

dispensation of Providence, the state has

lost one of its ablest statesmen, as well as

one of its most distinguished benefactors.

Gov. Clinton was a devoted friend

of literature and science, the ardent pat-
ron and encourager of general education,

and by precept and example los-
tered the system of instruction so exten-
sively in use in the common schools

throughout the state. But his name

and his character are identified with the

magificent system of internal improve-
ment, begun by his influence, and com-
pleted by his energy—a work which

will transmit his name with the highest

POETRY.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

MR. BARTON. As I have not been in the habit of writing poetry, and as these are the first lines I ever offered for publication, they cannot be expected to be free from errors. If you should think them worthy of a corner in your paper, they are at your disposal.

E. H. X.

When fortune, with a liberal hand,

On us her gifts bestows,

How sweet it is to have a friend,

To share with us our joys :

When health and pleasure smile on us,

And nought disturbs our peace,

How sweet it is to have a friend,

Whom we can ever trust :

But when affliction's heavy hand

Is laid upon our hearts,

How sweet it is to have a friend,

To soothe and share our grief :

And when we feel the chastening rod,

From the Almighty's hand,

How sweet to know he is our friend,

And afflicts us for our good.

When in the trying hour of death,

No earthly power can yield support,

'Tis sweeter far, to have that friend,

Who will our drooping souls sustain.

Norway, Feb. 9, 1826.

THE VICTIM.

'Hand me the bowl, ye jovial band,'
He said—'I will rouse my myth;
But Conscience soiz'd his trembling hand,
And dash'd the cup to earth.

He look'd around, he blush'd, he laugh'd,
He sipp'd the sparkling wine;
It is he read—Who drinks this draught,
Shall dig a mur'der's grave?

He started up, like one who slept,
And trembled for his life;
He gaz'd around—his children wept,
He saw his weeping wife.

In his deep dream he had not felt,
Their agonies and fears;
But now he saw them as they knelt,
To plead with pray'r and tears.

But the foul fiend, her hateful spell
Threw over his wilder'd mind;
He saw in every hope a hell;
He was to reason blind.

He grasp'd the bowl to seek relief,
No more his conscience said;
His bosom friend was sunk in grief,
His children begg'd for bread.

His peace, his fortune, and his fame—
From him were doom'd to part;
His orphans were the heirs of shame,
His wife, a broken heart.

Through haunts of horror, and of strife,
He pass'd down life's dark tide;
He curs'd his beggar'd babes and wife;
He curs'd his God, and dy'd!

MILFORD BARD.

THE PILGRIM'S SONG.

There is a place of pleasure,
Where the righteous ever dwell,
Whose grandeur and magnificence,
No mortal tongue can tell;
To this country I am trav'ling,
With afflictions sore oppress'd—
Where the wicked cease from troubling,
And the weary be at rest.

Away, away, beyond the skies,
Shut in from sin and crime,
They pluck the pure amboiral fruit,
Congenial to the clime,
And rove o'er fertile fields of flow'rs,
In gay luxuriance drest—
Where the wicked cease from troubling,
And the weary be at rest.

With crowns of gold upon their heads,
More brilliant than the gem,
They perambulate the city of
The New Jerusalem,
Contentment and jocundity
Pervade every breast,
Where the wicked cease from troubling,
And the weary be at rest.

Then patiently I'll bend my bark
O'er life's tempestuous tide,
Though showers of iniquity,
Assail on every side;
These sweet anticipations,
On my mind shall be imprest—
There the wicked cease from troubling,
And the weary be at rest.

And when passing through the gloomy vale
Triumphantly I'll sing,
O! grave, where is thy victory?
O! death, where is thy sting?
They fly to those celestial shores,
To be forever blest—
Where the wicked cease from troubling,
And the weary be at rest.

COMMUNICATION.

NO. V.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

DEATH OF MR. GRAHAM.

"Wisdom is justified of her children;"—The victims to folly and madness seem of late to multiply in number beyond any former period in the history of our country.

Scarcely is one duel announced in one quarter before our attention is called to the sad repetition of the same crime in another. Were we to judge of the age in which we live by the frequency of these bloody crimes, the season past, we should be inclined to place the present generation five or six centuries back, or as far back at least as that illustrious age in which that most renowned and redoubtable Knight Don Quixote, the sills and honey of chivalry displayed his invincible prowess in defending "rights and in fighting wrongs."

Can it be possible that this Western World, this far from lead of Christian light and civil freedom is about to become the theatre of chivalrous feats and Gothic barbarity? No, no, real philan-thropist anticipates such an event, but recoils at the thought! How then shall

we account for the conduct of Graham? a man of such talents, light and knowledge?—It cannot be ignorance that closed his eyes and steeled his heart against the dictates of reason and the feelings of humanity: he had no such excuse to make—for he was conscious that he was engaging in an unequal and inhuman combat, and confessed it, and more too, he even condemned the practice as beneath the dignity of a gentleman—What then it may be asked induced him to violate the honest and acknowledged sentiments of his heart?—obstinacy, pure obstinacy—or want of candor and brotherly love that men owe to one another.

An unyielding haughty disposition, and a wrong sense of true honor and human dignity precipitated him, alas! where tears and contrition can never avail him, and hope can never reach. Why could he not have generously forgave his friend and apologized while in the way? Because I will not was all the reason. Graham would have shown much more real honor and greatness of soul and character had he generously and frankly taken him by the hand and acknowledged his fault and then returned to life, happiness and usefulness.

"But one false step forever blasts his fame, In vain with tears the loss he may deplore, In vain look back to what he was before, Sets like stars that fall to rise no more."

A mistaken notion of true honor has hitherto led many persons of ability and usefulness to engage in this most degrading practice and expose their own lives, names and happiness to reproach, and their friends and country to tears of regret and remonstrance.

What method, it may be asked, can be adopted to remedy this so popular and so pernicious a practice? Answer, let men of worth and candor set their faces sternly and perseveringly against it; let them use their united efforts to turn the current of popular opinion against it—let it be held up, and exposed in all its hideous forms and bearings and aggravations to public view; and to the contempt and detestation of those who feel and acknowledge its criminality and heinousness. Let the people show their disapprobation of the practice by excluding, from every kind of office, all those, who have any way been engaged in it or approve, or encourage it. And most gladly do we recollect the decided disapprobation that was shown to the principle in the last election for President, and the utter abhorrence with which they viewed this stain upon one of the candidates for that high and responsible office.

We heartily say, persevere in this noble resolution; let it be a fully known and settled point, that such characters shall not hold any kind of office; and we really believe that we shall soon see a reform, a radical reform in this important particular.

While writing the above, the following important queries were suggested to our consideration relative to the more general practice of national wars and contests that have been waged and carried on with less scruples about their lawfulness and expediency, than private quarrels and duelling.

1. Why have not two private individuals the same right and authority to take up arms against each other and settle their quarrels and difficulties, as nations and communities have?

2. If not, of how great a number must a body or community consist before they are invested with that right and authority?

3. Whether a large body of people are invested with a greater right and authority to take away life than an individual?

4. If they are, whence do they derive that right and authority, and who invests them with it?

5. If the command "thou shalt do no murder" is binding on an individual as such, in what way is it dispensed with when applied individually to a community?

6. Can any human authority remove or suspend this divine command?

7. By what right or power can a Ruler command his subjects or citizens to take away life, unless this right and power was first delegated to him?

8. If the people do not originally and individually possess this right and power, how can they delegate it to their Rulers? and if the people do not delegate this right and power, how can Rulers possess them more than an individual?

9. Then, if a subject in obeying the command of his Ruler takes the life of a man, who is accountable for the murderer?

These queries are candidly offered to the serious consideration of the reader; and the writer solicits his attention to a subject that is, he fears, too much neglected and too little understood by great numbers of people merely for want of unprejudiced attention to it.

We are too much in the habit of associating right with power, and suppose that power confers right; well, so it may, to a certain extent and under certain circumstances. But we all must agree that none but our Creator can give life, and, are we then so certain that man can take it away without the certain command and sanction of Divine authority?

We are certain, that we have Divine permission to take the life of brute animals for the necessary support and subsistence of human life: But wantonly to torment and butcher them is not only

a breach of a positive command but an outrageous act of cruelty and unfeeling scrofulosity.

So, when Rulers without authority, or right, involve thousands of innocent people in mutual war and slaughter, when neither their lives nor rights are in jeopardy, is a wanton and unjustifiable abuse of authority never vested in them by any being or power whatever.

When an individual falls in single combat, almost every mouth is filled with arguments, condemning the cruel practice of duelling, and every one more or less recalls at the outrage committed.

But when thousands, and even tens of thousands perish in battle by the command and authority of usurpers, we are scarcely moved at the vast accumulation of misery, pain and death that are entailed upon the innocent sufferers. The suffering of the poor soldiers, the cries and the lamentations of widows and orphans, are all unheeded amidst the din of war, and the ambition and glory of a few aspiring individuals.

"Shall the sword devour forever?" SALUS.

We have seldom seen a more striking or interesting specimen of pulpit eloquence than the following, from the Rev. Mr. Babb's Thanksgiving Sermon, delivered at Portland in November last. The whole discourse is richly worth reading, but that part which we have copied is exceedingly impressive:

"Yes, while the purity and freedom of our elections are maintained in all national and State concerns, while liberty of speech and the press is preserved inviolate, and general intelligence, morality and unfeigned godliness distinguish our highly favored republic, we may expect the blessing and guardianship of the Almighty; but should ignorance, vice, faction and venality prevail, sectional interests predominate, and party feelings blind to the general good, we must expect the correction of Heaven, and bid a long, perhaps last farewell to all our prosperity, to all our anticipated glory."

MARY GREEN.

Boston, Jan. 1827.

Mr. Wm. Masters, of Boston, certifies that his wife, having taken a very violent cold, which produced a severe pain in the side, stricture across the breast, loss of appetite, severe cough, with spitting of blood, profuse night-sweats, &c. was restored to perfect health by the use of this Balsam.

Many more certificates of the virtues of this truly valuable medicine, might be adduced, if it were necessary. Several others from Gentlemen of the first respectability are attached to the directions around each bottle.

The Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam may be obtained of ASA BARTON, at the Oxford Book-store, who is Agent for the sale of it, in this part of the State. Price 50 cts. a bottle.

Norway, Jan. 1st, 1828.

op

VEGETABLE PULMONARY BALSAM.

OXFORD, SS.

TAKEN on execution and will be sold at PUBLIC AUCTION on Saturday the fifteenth day of March next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, at JOSHUA SMITH's Tavern in Norway, till the right in equity which Bailey Bodwell has to redeem a certain tract of land, situated in said Norway, near the Steep Path, so called, and on the Easterly side of the road leading to Hebron, containing about nineteen acres, with a Saw Mill thereon standing also, one other piece or parcel of land situated in said Norway, and on the Westerly side of said road, containing five acres more or less. The said lands being mortgaged to Ruth Rust, and Lydia A. Rust, for the sum of three hundred and seventy-two dollars and twenty-five cents, and interest, by said Bailey Bodwell's Deed to the said Ruth Rust, and Lydia A. Rust, dated September seventeenth, A. D. eighteen hundred and twenty-four, and recorded with the Records of Deeds for the County of Oxford, Book twenty-fourth, page two hundred and ninety-four, reference to said deed being had.

TESTIMONIES.

I was about two years since troubled with the following distressing symptoms:—Faintness of the stomach, pain through the back and shoulders and left side; tightness across the chest; difficulty of breathing; tickling in the throat, with a sense of suffocation; night sweats; loss of appetite, debility; swelling of the feet and ankles; occasional fever fits, raising of mucus, with severe fits of coughing, more particularly morning and evening; great prostration of strength, with a disposition to be listless; in bed; after trying various remedies without relief, I had recourse to the Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam, and was surprised to find the sudden and effectual relief it gave me, and that these distressing symptoms gradually disappeared.

Since that time I have never thought of going without it, but keep it constantly by me, in case of any tendency to the above complaints.

HENRY W. MILLETT, Dep. Sheriff.

Norway, February 11, 1828.

1828

SHERIFF'S SALE.

OXFORD, SS.

TAKEN on execution and will be sold at PUBLIC AUCTION on Saturday the fifteenth day of March next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, at the tavern of SIMEON LIPMAN, in Paris, all the right in equity which George F. Trout has to redeem the following described Real Estate, viz.—Part of Lot number one, in Range seven, in the town of Paris, containing fifty-two acres more or less, also, part of Lot number eleven, in the first Range and second division of Lots in Hebron, containing fourteen acres more or less, the same having been conveyed to Thomas Hill, Jr. by Deed of Mortgage, dated April twenty-first, A. D. eighteen hundred and twenty-four, and recorded with Oxford Records, Book twenty-fourth, page one hundred and two, for the security of the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars and interest, and on which is now due about seventy dollars; also mortgaged to Elihu Baxter by Deed, dated June eleventh, eighteen hundred and twenty-seven, for the sum of forty-four dollars and nineteen cents and interest.

HENRY W. MILLETT, Dep. Sheriff.

Norway, February 11, 1828.

1828

RECOLLECT.

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE.—PERU.

NOTICE is hereby given to the non-resident proprietors and owners of the following lots of land in Peru, in the County of Oxford, State of Maine, that they are taxed in the bills committed to me the subscribers, to collect, for the A. D. 1828 and 1827.

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